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House.

When the Democratic professional has
faith he offers to back it with his money
in Indiana. He is not doing it this year.

How many Indiana postmasters have
been enrolled in the Hoke Smith corps of
footpads to sandbag the unsuspecting old
pensioner?

While there are one or two good men
on the Democratic county ticket, every
name on the Republican ticket is that of a
first-class man.

The prospects in Indiana for a sweeping
Republican victory were never so bright,
but to make it sure every Republican must
do his level best.

Is there basis for the rumor that Chairman
Taggart has caused the railway postal
clerks whose headquarters are in this city
to call and "see" him?

There never has been an election in which
every citizen was so much interested on his
own account, as it involves questions
of the home and the pocket.

When taxpayers appeal to the law to
stop the corrupt practices of county com-
missioners, as they have done in Marion
county, it is time to "turn the rascals out."

The outpouring of the people to listen to
General Harrison yesterday is but another
indication that this is a Republican year in
Indiana as in every Northern State. The
like of it was never witnessed.

It is the consensus of opinion on the part
of Republicans who have taken an active
part in the work in this city that the Re-
publican outlook has greatly improved in
Marion county during the past week.

Whatever may be said of other branches
of business, political trade is lively with
the Populists. They are dicker with
Democrats, Prohibitionists and Anarchists
wherever they can hope to get a little ad-
vantage.

The man who boasts that he votes for
the best men regardless of party must vote
this year for the whole Republican ticket
in Marion county—county officers, judges
and members of the Legislature, or cast
suspicious on his capacity to judge who are
the best.

The Macedonian appeal of Chairman
Faulkner, of the Democratic congressional
committee, is a practical admission that
the control of the next House may de-
pend on the result in New York State.
Considering the torn-up condition of the
Democracy in that State this is a surprising
confession of weakness.

From the way the Democrats are pouring
money and speakers into Chairman Wil-
son's district they are evidently alarmed.
They have reason to be. Mr. Wilson's plu-
rality over the Republican candidate two
years ago was only 1,677, and he had bare-
ly a majority of all the votes cast. If the
percentage of Republican gains in the dis-
trict is anything like as great as it has
been in other States that have voted Mr.
Wilson will be defeated.

Mr. Henry's canvass in this city and
vicinity the past week has been an ad-
mirable one. He has met and spoken to as
many voters as a candidate has ever ad-
dressed in the same length of time. At all
of these meetings he has received the
thoughtful attention of those who have at-
tended his meetings. He has presented the
Republican case with candor and clearness,
thus helping the general cause, and at the
same time he has won the respect of hun-
dreds of men who have listened to him.

When John Boyd Thatcher, chairman of
the New York Democratic State campaign
committee, was asked if he thought Pres-
ident Cleveland would write a letter in-
dorsing Senator Hill, he answered: "Mr.
Cleveland has not been in the habit, you
know, of taking part in affairs outside of
his official duties, and I cannot say positive-
ly that he will write a letter." Some peo-
ple are of opinion that there was no part of
Mr. Cleveland's official duty to try and
coerce the action of Congress on the tariff
question or to become the active and open
lobbyist of the Wilson bill.

The Democrats in New York city are
having a great deal of trouble, and it is
increasing as the days pass. Upon his
nomination for Governor, Senator Hill be-
gan to make overtures to the anti-Tam-
many leaders, assuming that Tammany,
which really nominated him, would stand
by him in any event. As a condition of
supporting him, Mr. Grace and the anti-
Tammany leaders insisted that the ticket
they support for city and county officials
shall be printed on the regular Democratic
ticket, the same as Tammany's. To this
the Tammany leaders have taken excep-
tion, and Mr. Straus, the Tammany can-
didate for Mayor, seeing that he was not
to have whatever prestige there is in hav-

ing no other regular Democratic municipal
ticket, has declined the nomination. Of it-
self, this is an admission that Tammany
will be beaten if it has not the influence
of Hill's decision as to what constitutes
the regular Democratic ticket for the city
and county of New York. With a new can-
didate for Mayor, Tammany will go into
the fight with no good will toward Hill,
and so handicapped with dissensions and the
demoralization of the Lexow investigation
that it will not be able to put 50,000 fraudu-
lent votes into the boxes to hold its ticket
and Hill. Furthermore, Tammany has nom-
inated candidates for Congress in every
district, and declines with emphasis all
overtures from the Grace Democracy for
a compromise. It now looks as if this
contention would throw into the hands of
the Republicans three or four Representa-
tives in Congress. While a number of the
"anti-snappers" are joining Hill, the Fair-
child committee, whose candidate for Gov-
ernor is Mr. Wheeler, is pushing its or-
ganization. The leaders claim that their
ticket will poll over 100,000 votes, but if it
only gets 20,000 they will be votes which
have been Democratic in the past. On the
whole, the outlook in New York for the
Republicans is excellent.

WHY WAUGH'S RESOLUTION WAS STRANDED.

The letter of Commissioner Loehen to a
postmaster, suggesting that he could safely
assail the Union pensioner and practi-
cally leaving him to do so, throws a flood
of light upon matters which have hereto-
fore been mysteries.

When the subject of pensions was under
consideration, last December, in the House,
Representative Waugh, of this State, of-
fered a resolution, which, among other
things, provided that a pensioner who is
required to make a new case or lose his
pension should, upon his request, be fur-
nished the names of those who made the
charges upon which such action was based.
The Democratic House promptly referred
the Waugh resolution to the committee on
invalid pensions, of which Augustus N.
Martin, of the Eleventh Indiana district, is
chairman; Fyan of Missouri, Hare of Ohio,
McEtrick of Massachusetts, Baldwin of
Minnesota, Graham of New York, McDan-
nell of Illinois, Erdman of Pennsylvania
and Flieder of New Jersey, are the Demo-
cratic members. The resolution was "pis-
con-boled" by Chairman Martin and was
never called up before the full committee
for consideration.

Why was a resolution so important to
the pensioner—one which would insure
him against the envious and malignant
crowds who write thousands of letters to
injure pensioners every year, which have
been worthless because they are anon-
ymous—strangled by Chairman Martin or
by himself and his Democratic associates
on the committee? Simply because Hoke
Smith and his Commissioner do not want
their system of espionage and footpadism
interfered with by Representative Martin
the agent of the Pension Bureau in the
House, while George William Cooper was
the bureau's defamer of pensioners from
the South—Cooper defending it in a speech
in the House which he withheld for correction
and has not yet returned for publication.
Hoke Smith and Commissioner Loehen op-
posed this fair proposition to permit the
endangered pensioner to be confronted by
his accuser. They are opposed to it be-
cause they are intent on using men who
are eager to injure pensioners when they
can do so under the promise of security.
And this Loehen letter to the Ohio post-
master shows why Chairman Martin sup-
pressed the Waugh resolution.

A BROKEN RECORD.

For many years past the Treasury De-
partment has been in the habit of issuing
an official document containing, with a
variety of other statistics, a statement show-
ing the annual receipts and expenditures
of the government during every year since
1856. The report for the last fiscal year,
ended June 30, 1894, discloses the surpris-
ing fact that for the first time in twenty-
seven years the expenditures of the gov-
ernment during that year exceeded the re-
ceipts. This has not happened before since
the last year of the war.

Examining the statement in detail, it is
found that the excess of revenue over ex-
penditure in the first year of James Bu-
chanan's administration, namely, the fiscal
year ending June 30, 1857, was \$1,169,604.
The next three years, being the last three
of the Buchanan administration, show a
large annual excess of expenditures over
revenue. This was during a time of pro-
found peace and while the Democratic con-
spiracy against the government was being
wrecked up. Those who had control of gov-
ernment affairs were too busy plotting the
dissolution of the Union to give much at-
tention to the management of national
finances. When James Buchanan went out
of office the public treasury was empty
and the public credit so low that the gov-
ernment had to pay 12 per cent a year for
a loan.

The first five years after the Republican
party came into power, namely, from 1861
to 1865, inclusive, were years of civil war,
and although the revenues of the govern-
ment, as soon as the Republican financial
machinery got in working order, were
very large, the expenditures were still
larger. In each year from 1861 to 1865 there
was an excess of expenditures over re-
venue, owing to the enormous outlay nec-
essary to putting down the Democratic re-
bellion. But the statement shows that the
first year after the close of the war the re-
venues exceeded the expenditures \$7,
223,205, and from that time till 1880, inclu-
sive, the balance was on the right side.
During this entire period, twenty-seven
years of which was under Republican rule,
and all of it under Republican financial
legislation, the expenditures of the gov-
ernment never once exceeded the revenue.
At the same time the public debt was re-
duced from \$2,551,530,255 in 1865 to \$38,637,
100 in 1880, the latter being Secretary Car-
lisle's figures.

It was reserved for a Democratic admin-
istration to break the splendid record of
twenty-seven years and compel the Amer-
ican people to contemplate the disagreeable

spectacle of a balance on the wrong side
of the national ledger. History repeats
itself, and the disastrous record of the
last year of Buchanan is duplicated in the
second year of Cleveland. In 1894, for the
first time since the war, the long line
which shows an annual excess of revenues
over expenditures is interrupted by a
blank, and there appears an entry of \$69,
803,269 excess of expenditure over revenue.
The facts carry their own moral.

THE USELESS REPRESENTATIVE.

Clifford avenue is one of the prominent
streets which those who live along it for
the most part desired to have improved.
Few streets in the city are so much trav-
eled, and none is in a worse condition.
Steps were taken to have the improvement
made a year ago. As is well known, the
United States arsenal grounds face upon
Clifford avenue, and the cost of paving that
portion of the street would have been \$8-
600. The officer in charge of the arsenal
recommended an appropriation for the
work, as did his superiors. It was in the
estimates of the War Department and was
approved by Secretary Carlisle. When the
estimate reached the ways and means com-
mittee of the House it was stricken out—a
fact which was learned from Representative
Bynum. Why did he not exert himself to
have the appropriation made? If he did,
and failed, was such a failure creditable
to a man who had already served four
terms in the House, and, therefore, should
have had influence with a committee con-
trolled by his own party. The probability
is that Mr. Bynum did not put forth the
effort with the committee which other mem-
bers do when a matter affecting a local in-
terest is before it. The truth about Mr.
Bynum is that he has been so consumed
with the hallucination that he has been or-
dained to walk the "higher planes of states-
manship" that he has devoted all his en-
ergies to the study of imported economic
theories and holds that it is beneath him to
exert himself in behalf of the interests of
his constituents. An ordinary man, as Mr.
Bynum would regard him, would have
worked upon the members of that commit-
tee until a majority of them would have
left the estimate of the recommending offi-
cers in the appropriation bill; but Mr. By-
num prefers to devote himself to such ridi-
culous theories as that a reduction of duties
and wages in this country will cause a rise
of wages in Europe. No wonder people ask:
"What has Bynum done for the Seventh
district?"

A HAND-TO-MOUTH POLICY.

A private letter from a prominent West-
ern railroad man, discussing the business
situation, expresses the opinion that the
people have had enough of Democratic mis-
management. "Every State that brings in
a Republican majority from now on," says
the writer, "will tend to restore confidence
and enable the farmers and merchants to
make plans for the future, which is some-
thing we have not been able to do for the
past two years; we have simply lived from
hand to mouth." There are thousands of
business men and workmen also who
will appreciate this statement. Everybody
knows what living from hand to mouth
means. It means being in a state of uncer-
tainty and suspense, afraid to take any
risks or make any plans for the future,
providing only for immediate wants and
thankful to be able to do that. This has
been the condition of thousands of business
men and workmen for more than a year
past. The effects of the threatened Demo-
cratic tariff reform policy began to be dis-
counted very soon after the election of
1892, and from that time to the present
the business of the country has been done
on a hand-to-mouth basis. Manufacturers
and workmen, employers and employees,
capitalists and laborers, producers and con-
sumers, railroads, mills and mines, all
trades and all occupations, have been liv-
ing and doing business from hand to mouth,
owing to the uncertainty of business condi-
tions caused by Democratic threats and
agitation. And even now that a tariff law
has been passed under which there are
some signs of a feeble revival of business
the leaders of the party are threatening
further agitation and warfare on American
industries. If the people are wise they
will elect a Republican Congress and put an
end to the policy that compels all business
to be done on a hand-to-mouth basis.

A CLEVELAND DEPRESSION.

Among the few things which the Demo-
cratic stump speaker is insisting on with
great persistence is that the business and
industrial depression is of Republican
origin. Of course, not even Governor Mat-
thews attempts to give a logical reason
why a panic which comes nine months
after a general Democratic triumph can be
charged upon a Republican administration
whose years were years of increasing and
permanent prosperity. In his message to
Congress in August, 1893, Mr. Cleveland,
in speaking of the panic, said:
"With piteous crops, with abundant
promise of remunerative production and
manufacturing, and with a high price of
safe investment, and with satisfactory as-
surance to business enterprise, suddenly
financial distrust and fear have sprung up
on every side."

The New York Herald, which has never
been accused of friendliness for the Re-
publican party, in an editorial in July, 1892,
expressed the following opinion:
"All the evidence at hand shows that this
is going to be a bad, sad year for the
country. There will be no recovery, and
nothing for him to do but to preserve life
or be well the country's universal and
prosperity. The depression of the busi-
ness of the country is in a provokingly
healthy and flourishing condition."
New industrial enterprises for manufactur-
ing iron, cotton and woolen fabrics are go-
ing into operation in various sections, and
while the margin of profit is small, business
is on a solid foundation.

The country is so large and parties are so small
compared with the influence of the com-
mercial institutions of the Nation, that the
success of this party or the defeat of that
one can no longer be regarded as a disaster
or a threat of disaster to national pros-
perity.

In this last opinion, designed to help Mr.
Cleveland, the Herald was wrong, but it
expresses the general sentiment of the
country regarding the condition of business.
All the trade journals during the summer
and fall of 1892 expressed the same opinion,
not only regarding the unprecedented pros-
perity of the country, but the solid founda-
tion upon which it was based.

In view of these opinions from non-
Republican sources, let us assume that
President Cleveland was correct in the fore-
going quotation, that "suddenly," in June,

1893, "financial distrust and fear sprang up
on every side," and that the paralysis
which fell upon industry and business
was caused by fear of consequences of the
reversal of the policy through which such
unparalleled prosperity came to this people.

A comparison of the tin workers' union
wages in Wales and the Amalgamated As-
sociation wages paid tin workers in this
country is instructive. The following are
the wages for twenty boxes:

| | Wales. | United States. |
|----------|--------|----------------|
| Rolling | \$1.15 | \$2.50 |
| Doubling | 1.15 | 2.50 |
| Heating | 1.15 | 2.50 |
| Shearing | 4 | 1.75 |

In Wales the workmen have agreed to
make fifteen or twenty sheets extra to each
box, this is a concession of 15 per cent.
on the above wages. These facts, which ap-
pear in the Pittsburgh Dispatch, are ac-
companied by the statement that in the
larger mills the labor is reduced nearly one-
fourth by improved machinery. Another
serious discrimination against the Pittsburg
plate manufacturer is by the railroads.
There is not a city in the interior, west of
Pittsburg, to which the American railroads
do not carry imported tin plate at a much
less rate than they carry the Pittsburg
product. Even to Cincinnati from New
York the foreign rate per box is nearly
4 cents less than that accorded to Pitts-
burg. To most cities the discrimination in
favor of the foreign plate maker is not less
than 50 per cent.

President George B. Roberts, of the
Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in an in-
terview regarding the business situation,
says: "The material account of the Penn-
sylvania railroad is less day by day by 50
per cent. than it was a year ago." This re-
presents an enormous shrinkage in the
business of the country. The railroads are in
close connection with every branch of
business, and if they do not prosper it is
because the people are not prospering.
Their purchases of material depend on
their patronage, and when they reduce
their normally large purchases it reacts
on manufacturers and through them on
workmen and the people at large. If the
material account of the Pennsylvania rail-
road has been reduced 50 per cent. in the
last year, that of other roads must have
been curtailed in proportion. This is cumu-
lative evidence of the universally disastrous
effects of the Cleveland panic.

Chairman Gowdy, of the Republican State
committee, received a letter from a busi-
ness man in this city in response to a re-
quest for a contribution for campaign pur-
poses, in which the writer says:

Please accept this comparatively small
contribution to the campaign fund. If the
last eighteen months of Democracy had not
been so disastrous to the country, I would
not have been able to do so. I have been
in nearly the condition it was when I took
hold of it you would receive something I
could feel better the way of a contribu-
tion from me. I note what you say about
pensioning. I give my credit on your
books. Instead of that just put it
down, please, from an "awfully sore Re-
publican."

The writer of the above letter is not in
politics, but a young man who took up an
enterprise useful to the business of the city,
which prospered by energetic management
while business was good, but which has
been set back by the Democratic paralysis.
Scores of business men in Indianapolis
could give similar experiences.

A leading express company has closed its
money and valuable package business in the
Indian Territory on account of the fre-
quency of train robberies, which they at-
tribute to the negligence or incompetence
of the territorial authorities. As it has
been but a few days since a train was
held up and robbed of a large sum almost
within sight of the Washington monument,
and but a little while since another train
was looted within a mile or two of the
capital of California, this reflection on the
authorities of the Indian Territory seems
rather unjust. The fact is, recent experi-
ence has shown that it is almost impossi-
ble to guard against train robberies under
present conditions, and instead of trying
to throw the blame on local authorities
railroad and express companies should
adopt better means of protection.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Possibly.
"I see," said Mr. Wickwire, "that they
are making photographic cylinders of soap
now."
"Makes a cleaner record, I suppose," said
Mr. Wickwire, without taking his nose out
of his newspaper.

Feet and Plutocrats.

"You don't pay any taxes," sneered the
plutocrat.
"No, but I pay revenue," rejoined the
poor, proudly. "I would have you to know,
sir, that on one ten-plate pound alone I paid
80 cents postage in one year."

The Difference.

And the bloomers Maud Edith now wears.
There's this difference noted; one bloomers
has been suspended during good be-
havior. Wishing to marry Anna Cross,
thirteen-year-old girl, Morey applied for a
marriage license. The clerk refused to
grant one without the consent of Miss
Cross's father and prepared a paper for
him to sign. Morey soon returned with
what purported to be Mr. Cross's signa-
ture, but had been used and described by
woolchoppers in the forest at Stoneham.
There they passed their honeymoon.

Forged a Marriage License.

FARIS, Me., Oct. 19.—Melville B. Morey
has been convicted of forgery, but Morey
has been suspended during good be-
havior. His fraudulent marriage was an-
nulled. Wishing to marry Anna Cross,
thirteen-year-old girl, Morey applied for a
marriage license. The clerk refused to
grant one without the consent of Miss
Cross's father and prepared a paper for
him to sign. Morey soon returned with
what purported to be Mr. Cross's signa-
ture, but had been used and described by
woolchoppers in the forest at Stoneham.
There they passed their honeymoon.

Dr. Conklin's Story Perhaps True.

CASSIOWIS, Mich., Oct. 19.—Dr. A. B.
Conklin, who returned home last night, re-
lates six weeks of mysterious absence, le-
aving for Manchester, Mich., to visit
his wife. Dr. Conklin had removed to
Manchester and mourned her husband as
dead. The Doctor's story of his kidnapping

MERRITT'S SOLDIERS

THEIR WORK DURING THE COXEY
CRUSADE AND DEBS STRIKE.

Annual Report of the General in Com-
mand of the Department of the De-
kota—The Battle Ship Maine.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—In his annual
report, just published, Brigadier General
Merritt, commanding the Department of
Dakota, says that the movement of troops
in his department during the last sum-
mer was occasioned by two remarkable
outbreaks which it has been necessary to
control by the use of the army. In April
was the organization and movement of
the so-called army of commonweathers or
Coxeys; the other the strike commencing
in June on the Northern Pacific rail-
road, precipitated by the sympathy with
the strike at Pullman, Ill. The report con-
tinues: "The first of these developed to
the greatest extent in the farther north-
western portion of the department in the
State of Montana, being augmented and
aggravated by causes like those which
made the strike that occurred subsequently
of considerable proportion and more or
less difficult to control. The causes are a
large floating mining and, at times, un-
employed population which, being more or
less free from the restraint of law, is al-
ways ready to join in any movement of
violence and lawlessness are found. An-
other cause is an affected sympathy ex-
tended to the lawless by the Union and
in office who depend on the suffrage of the
law-abiding for their positions. This
principle of the lawless is the principle of
all classes of the community. The mer-
chant on the one hand, and the man who
live by the patronage of others, are con-
strained to openly express sympathy
with the lawless, because of the principle
of boycotting which has been reduced to a
science in the newly organized and popu-
larized State. While many in these com-
munities of the classes of which I speak
are not violent lawless conduct, they
are constrained to procure a livelihood
by being taken from them by the boycott,
and they are thus forced to live in the
places where so far as the law is con-
cerned, they are not under the worst cir-
cumstances that lawless conduct was in the
incident in Montana during both of the ab-
sence of the lawless. To it, it is per-
haps, only necessary to add that all the
resistance was made to civil authorities;
no instance did the lawless resist the
outbreak resist the military when it
appeared on the scene of disturbance. The
troops were used to suppress the lawless
by the officers in command and the law
was enforced without violence.

The treatment of the strike which
stopped every wheel on the Northern Pa-
cific railroad and inflicted great loss and
inconvenience on the public, Gen. Mer-
ritt says: "It is difficult to conceive
of a more complete and thoroughgoing
strike than that which was carried out on
this road. There was no mail communica-
tion with any point west of Fargo. The
postal authorities continued to receive
and deliver mail, but the troops stationed
at different points on the road were in
danger of starvation resulting from the
cutoff of the supply trains. General Mer-
ritt tells in detail how he disposed of
his forces to meet the emergency, and
open up communication and says: "It is
especially gratifying to note that these
troops, which were the most creditable
in many instances, considerable marching
under the most pleasant conditions, were
turned out to do duty in a most creditable
manner. The dispatch with which
troops moved, without being cautioned to
do so, and they were given credit for
their several services and the order
under which they were ordered were un-
derstood and reports were made to the
soldiers' instincts of the responsible
officers in the post and in the field. I
have no doubt that if any measures had
not been taken in time to prevent it, that
the destruction of the property, and
even to the effacement of the road for a
considerable length of time, would have
been wrought by the lawless element who
character has been hinted at in the fore-
going.

The Battleship Maine.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Captain Buncie,
commanding the Maine, has made a report
to the Navy Department of the trip of
that vessel on last Wednesday. The trip
lasted four hours. The contractors ex-
pressed themselves as satisfied. The aver-
age reached was 15.5 knots and the highest
speed 18.2. The twenty-five miles of the
strongest current was run against a strong
headwind and the tide estimated at 10
knots. Chief Engineer Melville, who at-
tended the trial, has just returned to Wash-
ington. He says that the machinery worked
splendidly. There was no heating and no
hitch of any kind. The power developed
was shown until the engineer experts
now at work at the New York navy yard
have completed their trial. But as the re-
sult of his observation engineer Melville
states that the engine developed 10,000
horsepower, which is 25 per cent more
power required was exceeded by two
hundred. Commander Melville also
states that the machinery worked
splendidly. He says he never saw better work
than was done on this ship, which was built
in Dubuque.

No Wonder Seals Are Growing Scarce.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The inspectors
of pelagic sealskins at San Francisco, ap-
pointed for the purpose by the Secretary of
the Treasury, have reported to the de-
partment the number of sealskins taken by the
pelagic sealers during the last season and
brought to San Francisco. The whole num-
ber of skins examined was 14,794, and of
this number 9,238 were taken from female
seals. The balance, 5,556, were taken from
sex unknown. If the same proportion of
females existed among the pups taken as
among the old seals, the number of females
taken probably did not fall short of
12,000 out of a total of 14,794.

Alleged Stamp Thieves in Jail.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—William B.
Steinh and George W. Longstreet were
given a hearing today on a charge of
stealing 32,100 3-cent stamps from the Bu-
reau of Engraving and Printing. The stolen
stamps were identified by other employes
of the department. Both were fixed at \$200
each, which the prisoners were unable to
give. Witness Seymour, to whom Judge
Miller referred, said that the stamps were
placed under \$500 bonds, to insure his ap-
pearance before the grand jury.

\$250,000 for Indiana Pensioners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Assistant Sec-
retary Simpson, of the War Department,
has approved the following pension re-
quisitions: New York city, \$175,000; Phila-
delphia, \$100,000; Indianapolis, \$250,000;
Cleveland, \$100,000; Louisville, Ky.,
\$100,000; Topeka, Kan., \$25,000; Wash-
ington, D. C., \$50,000; total, \$1,250,000.

His Second Offer Accepted.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 19.—A wedding
with a tinge of romance surrounding it took
place today. The contracting parties were
Robert Verch, of Los Angeles, Cal., and
Miss Mary Meyer, daughter of Dr. A. B.
Conklin, of Cassiowis, Mich. The bride-
groom is a young man of twenty-two years
and the bride is a young woman of twenty-
two years. They were married at the home
of the bride's parents, Miss Meyer declined the offer
and her lover went West. He engaged in the
business of a stock raiser and accumulated a
large fortune. A few months ago he re-
newed his offer, which was accepted.

Forged a Marriage License.

FARIS, Me., Oct. 19.—Melville B. Morey
has been convicted of forgery, but Morey
has been suspended during good be-
havior. His fraudulent marriage was an-
nulled. Wishing to marry Anna Cross,
thirteen-year-old girl, Morey applied for a
marriage license. The clerk refused to
grant one without the consent of Miss
Cross's father and prepared a paper for
him to sign. Morey soon returned with
what purported to be Mr. Cross's signa-
ture, but had been used and described by
woolchoppers in the forest at Stoneham.
There they passed their honeymoon.

Dr. Conklin's Story Perhaps True.

CASSIOWIS, Mich., Oct. 19.—Dr. A. B.
Conklin, who returned home last night, re-